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BANNER & WITCOFF, LTD.
1100 13th STREET, N.W.
SUITE 1200
WASHINGTON, DC 20005-4051

EXAMINER
SHAW, YIN CHEN

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>18 November 2008</u>.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) <u>1,4-6,11,32-34,40-50,53,54 and 56-65</u> is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) <u>1, 4-6, 11, 32-34, 40-50, 53-54, and 56-65</u> is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application

6)☐ Other: _____ .

DETAILED ACTION

1. This written action is responding to the amendment dated on 12/03/2008.

2. Claim 65 has been amended. Claims 1-64 are previously presented.

3. Claims 1, 4-6, 11, 32-34, 40-50, 53-54, and 56-65 have been submitted for examination.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 1, 4, 11, 32-34, 40-50, 53, 56, 58, 60-62, and 65 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Fink et al. (U.S. Patent 6,496,935) and Joyce (U.S. Patent 6,519,703).

   i. *Referring to Claims 1, 49, 50, and 62:*

      As per Claim 1, Fink et al. disclose an apparatus comprising:

      a firewall **[(fig. 1)]** configured to:

      receive data packets over a first network **[Packets which are permitted to pass through gateway 15 from external network 14 are then received by one of a plurality of protected nodes 20 (lines 335-37, Col. 5)]**;

classify the received data packets based on the contents of the data

packets into packets of a first type and second type **[inspects the**

contents of such packet or packets (line 67, Col. 6). Pre-filtering

module 30 also preferably features a classification engine 38,

including a data processor, for at least partially analyzing the

information from the packet (lines 4-6, Col. 8)];

Fink et al. do not expressly disclose the remaining limitations of the

claim. However, Joyce discloses packets which cannot contain virus

and packets which can contain a virus and the virus scanning engine for

testing if the packet contains virus **[Prior to use, heuristic firewall 10B**

is trained to perform specific desired tasks. In this embodiment,

for example, a first heuristic stage 36 is trained to recognize

absolute high-confidence traffic, computer virus and Trojan

signatures, denial-of-service attack signatures, and other computer

security exploit signatures. After training and during use, if

heuristic stage 36 clears a packet stream with a "high-confidence"

rating (i.e., an analysis of the packets 22 by heuristic stage 36

results in a high level of confidence that the packet stream does

not contain threats that heuristic stage 36 is trained to detect),

buffer 24 releases the packets into a secured channel 38 directly

into network 30. If heuristic stage 36 processing results in only a

lesser confidence rating (i.e., a "good-confidence" rating) that

threats are absent, buffer 24 releases the packets into a traditional firewall rule base 12 for standard processing. In this case, the output of traditional firewall rule base 12 is buffer 28. If heuristic stage 36 determines that the packet stream is certainly corrupted or otherwise undesired or that threats are detected ("poor-confidence"), buffer 24 shunts the packets elsewhere, for example, either out of the firewall (e.g., to a "bit bucket" such as /dev/null, where they are discarded) or it shunts them elsewhere 26 for additional processing. If heuristic stage 36 is not certain as to the validity of the packets ("marginal-confidence"), buffer 24 releases the packets into complex firewall rule base 14 for processing. The output of complex firewall rule base 24 is buffer 40 (lines 32-58, Col. 3)]; and forward the data packets of the first type to a destination without testing by a virus scanning engine **[rating (i.e., an analysis of the packets 22 by heuristic stage 36 results in a high level of confidence that the packet stream does not contain threats that heuristic stage 36 is trained to detect), buffer 24 releases the packets into a secured channel 38 directly into network 30 (lines 30-43, Col. 3)]** and forward the data packets of the second type of a virus scanning engine for testing **[buffer 24 shunts the packets elsewhere, for example, either out of the firewall (e.g., to a "bit bucket" such as /dev/null, where they are discarded) or it shunts**

them elsewhere 26 for additional processing. If heuristic stage 36 is not certain as to the validity of the packets ("marginal-confidence"), buffer 24 releases the packets into complex firewall rule base 14 for processing (lines 51-57, Col. 3). If heuristic stage 36 rates packets 22 as either good-confidence or marginal-confidence, the packets are forwarded to another heuristic stage 44. Heuristic stage 44 is pre-trained to look for temporal and other anomalies in packet streams including, but not limited to, one or more of the following: temporal attack signatures, frequency analysis, in-transit packet modification, forged-packet indicators, out-of-band (OOB) communications, and/or covert channel communications (lines 59-67, Col. 39)]. Fink et al. and Joyce are analogous art because they are from similar technology relating to information security and packet scanning. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention was made to combine the system disclosed in Fink et al. with Joyce since one would have been motivated to provide methods and apparatus for a heuristic firewall that can learn from and adapt to data flowing through them to better mitigate such security threats (lines 34-37, Col. 1 from Joyce).

As per Claim 49, it is a method claim that corresponds to the apparatus claim 1. Therefore, Claim 49 is rejected for the same rationale as of Claim 1.

As per Claim 50, it is storage medium claim that corresponds to the apparatus claim 1. In addition, Fink et al. disclose a computer program stored on a storage medium **[The device comprising: (a) a memory for storing at least on instruction (lines 22-23, Col. 3). The method of the present invention could be described as a series of steps performed by a data processor, and as such could optionally be implemented as software, hardware, firmware, or a combination thereof (lines 63-66, Col. 3)]**. Therefore, Claim 50 is rejected for the same rationale as of Claim 1.

As per Claim 62, it is an apparatus claim that shares similar limitations as of claim 1. In addition, Fink et al. disclose memory and processor **[The device comprising: (a) a memory for storing at least on instruction (lines 22-23, Col. 3). The method of the present invention could be described as a series of steps performed by a data processor, and as such could optionally be implemented as software, hardware, firmware, or a combination thereof (lines 63-66,**

Col. 3)]. Therefore, Claim 62 is rejected for the same rationale as of Claim 1.

ii. _Referring to Claims 4, 53, and 58:_

As per Claim 4, Fink et al. and Joyce disclose the apparatus of claim 1 comprising:

wherein the classifying comprises determining that data packets of the first type contain real time data **[(lines 1-5, Abstract and lines 32-39, Col. 3)]**.

As per Claim 53, the rejection of claim 50 is incorporated. In addition, Claim 53 encompasses limitations that are similar to those of Claim 4. Therefore, it is rejected with the same rationale as of Claim 4.

As per Claim 58, the rejection of claim 49 is incorporated. In addition, Claim 58 encompasses limitations that are similar to those of Claim 4. Therefore, it is rejected with the same rationale as of Claim 4.

iii. _Referring to Claim 11:_

As per Claim 11, Fink et al. and Joyce disclose the apparatus of claim 1, further comprising a buffer configured to store the data packets of the second type while the virus scanning engine is testing the data packets to detect a virus **[(lines 39-65, Col. 2 from Joyce)]**.

iv. _Referring to Claims 32, 56, and 60:_

As per Claim 32, Fink et al. and Joyce disclose the apparatus of claim 1, wherein the firewall is configured to receive from a packet classification database, information defining the first and second types of data packets **[(lines 4-7 and lines 38-41, Col. 8 from Fink et al.)]**.

As per Claim 56, the rejection of claim 50 is incorporated. In addition, Claim 56 encompasses limitations that are similar to those of Claim 32. Therefore, it is rejected with the same rationale as of Claim 32.

As per Claim 60, the rejection of claim 49 is incorporated. In addition, Claim 60 encompasses limitations that are similar to those of Claim 32. Therefore, it is rejected with the same rationale as of Claim 32.

v. *Referring to Claim 33:*

As per Claim 33, Fink et al. and Joyce disclose the apparatus of claim 32, further comprising:

a virus scanning engine configured to receive from a virus detection database, programming information controlling the testing of the data packets of the second type by the virus scanning engine **[(lines 30-40, Col. 2 from Joyce)]**.

vi. *Referring to Claim 34:*

As per Claim 34, Fink et al. and Joyce disclose the apparatus of claim 1, further comprising:

a virus scanning engine configured to receive from a virus detection database, programming information controlling the testing of the data packets of the second type by the virus scanning engine **[(lines 30-40, Col. 2 from Joyce)]**.

vii. *Referring to Claim 40:*

As per Claim 40, Fink et al. and Joyce disclose the apparatus of claim 1, further comprising configured to alert the destination upon detection of a virus in the data packets **[(lines 61-67, Col. 4 from Joyce)]**.

viii. *Referring to Claim 41:*

As per Claim 41, Fink et al. and Joyce disclose the apparatus of claim 1 wherein the destination is a local area network **[protected network 12 (Fig. 1 from Fink et al.)]**.

ix. *Referring to Claim 42:*

As per Claim 42, Fink et al. and Joyce disclose the apparatus of claim 1 wherein the destination is a personal computer **[protected node 20 (Fig. 1 from Joyce)]**.

x. *Referring to Claim 43:*

As per Claim 43, Fink et al. and Joyce disclose the apparatus of claim 1, wherein the destination is a second network **[protected network 12 (Fig. 1 from Fink et al.)]**.

xi. *Referring to Claim 44:*

As per Claim 44, Fink et al. and Joyce disclose the apparatus of claim 1, wherein the first network is a wide area network **[external network 14 (Fig 1 from Fink et al.)]**.

xii. _Referring to Claim 45:_

As per Claim 45, Fink et al. and Joyce disclose the apparatus of claim 44, wherein the wide area network is the Internet **[External network 14 could optionally be the Internet, for example (lines 28-29, Col. 5 from Fink et al.)]**.

xiii. _Referring to Claim 46:_

As per Claim 46, Fink et al. and Joyce disclose the apparatus of claim 1, wherein the destination comprises an Internet service provider configured to connect coupled to a gateway,

a modem configured to connect to the Internet service provider, and one of a local area or personal computer configured to connect to the modem **[(Fig. 1 from Fink et al.) and (lines 50-55, Col. 4 from Joyce)]**.

xiv. _Referring to Claim 47:_

As per Claim 47, Fink et al. and Joyce disclose the apparatus of claim 1, further comprising a virus scanning engine configured to decode the data packets during the testing of the data packets **[(lines 69-67, Col. 3 from Joyce) and (lines 4-11, Col. 7 from Fink et al.)]**.

xv. _Referring to Claim 48:_

As per Claim 48, Fink et al. and Joyce disclose the apparatus of claim 47, wherein the virus scanning engine is configured to function functions as a proxy for a destination processor configured to receive which receives the data packets **[(Fig. 1 from Fink et al.) and (lines 50-55, Col. 4 from Joyce)]**.

xvi.   *Referring to Claim 61:*

As per Claim 61, Fink et al. and Joyce disclose the method of claim 49, wherein the classifying is performed by a firewall **[(lines 6-8, Col. 5; lines 65-67, Col. 6; lines 4-7, Col. 8 from Fink et al.)]**.

xvii. *Referring to Claim 65:*

As per Claim 65, Fink et al. and Joyce disclose a computer program in accordance with claim 49, wherein the classification is performed by a firewall **[(lines 30-40, Col. 2 and lines 32-58, Col. 3 from Joyce)]**.

5. Claims 5, 57, 59, and 63-64 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Fink et al. (U.S. Patent 6,496,935) and Joyce (U.S. Patent 6,519,703) and further in view of Lee (U.S. Patent 7,047,561).

i.   *Referring to Claims 5, 57, 59, and 63-64:*

As per Claim 5, Fink et al. and Joyce disclose the apparatus of claim 4. Fink et al. and Joyce further disclose wherein the classifying comprises determining that data packets of the first type as in Claim 1. Fink et al. and Joyce do not expressly disclose the packets are part of an audio or

video data stream. However, Lee discloses the packets are of video or audio content **[(lines 58-62, Col. 1 and lines 36-39, Col. 5 from Lee)]**. Fink et al., Joyce, and Lee are analogous art because they are from similar technology relating to Internet security regarding to data communications. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention was made to modify Fink et al. and Joyce with Lee et al. to have the video or audio data in the packet(s) communicating in the network environment since one would be motivated to have a firewall for use in association with real-time Internet application (lines 7-8, Col. 1 in Lee).

As per Claim 57, the rejection of claim 53 is incorporated. In addition, Claim 57 encompasses limitations that are similar to those of Claim 5. Therefore, it is rejected with the same rationale as of Claim 5.

As per Claim 59, the rejection of claim 58 is incorporated. In addition, Claim 59 encompasses limitations that are similar to those of Claim 5. Therefore, it is rejected with the same rationale as of Claim 5.

As per Claim 63, the rejection of claim 62 is incorporated. In addition, Claim 63 encompasses limitations that are similar to those of Claim 5. Therefore, it is rejected with the same rationale as of Claim 5.

As per Claim 64, the rejection of claim 49 is incorporated. In addition,

Claim 64 encompasses limitations that are similar to those of Claim 5.

Therefore, it is rejected with the same rationale as of Claim 5.

6. Claims 6 and 54 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Fink et al. (U.S. Patent 6,496,935) and Joyce (U.S. Patent 6,519,703) and further

in view of Lyle (U.S. Patent 6,886,012).

   i. *Referring to Claims 6 and 54:*

As per Claim 6, Fink et al. and Joyce disclose the apparatus of claim 1.

Fink et al. and Joyce disclose the firewall as in Claim 1. Fink et al. and

Joyce do not expressly disclose the remaining limitations of the claim.

However, Lyle discloses stop reception of a data stream containing the

data packets in response to an alert from the virus scanning engine

[(lines 28-34, Col. 14 from Lyle)].

Fink et al., Joyce, and Lyle are analogous art because they are from

similar technology relating to Internet security regarding to data

communications. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in

the art at the time of invention was made to modify Fink et al. and Joyce

with Lyle to have the various components in the gateway communicating

with an alert message if the malicious code is detected, and to stop the

data flow into the protected network in such a scenario since one would

be motivated to have a way to share information about an attack,

dynamically and without human intervention (lines 20-22, Col. 2 from

Lyle).

As per Claim 54, the rejection of claim 50 is incorporated. In addition,

Claim 54 encompasses limitations that are similar to those of Claim 6.

Therefore, it is rejected with the same rationale as of Claim 6.

Note: *Examiner has pointed out particular references contained in the prior arts of record and in the body of this action for the convenience of the applicant. Although the specified citations are representative of the teachings in the art and are applied to the specific limitations within the individual claim, other passages and figures may apply as well. Applicant should consider the entire prior art as applicable to the limitations of the claims. It is respectfully requested from the applicant, in preparing for response, to consider fully the entire reference as potentially teaching all or part of the claimed invention, as well as the context of the passage as taught by the prior arts or disclosed by the Examiner.*

Response to Arguments

7. Applicant's amendment, filed on Dec. 03, 2008, has Claim 65 amended and

Claims 1-64 previously presented.

8. Applicant's remark, filed on Dec. 03, 2008, argues that independent claim 1 is

patentably distinct over Fink in view of Joyce as Joyce does not disclose a

firewall configured to forward the data packets of a second type to a virus scanning engine for testing and Fink does not cure this deficiency. In addition, the prior art by Fink and Joyce do not teach or suggest the type of classification wherein the classifying comprises determining that data packets of the first type contain real time data as recited in Claims 4 and 58.

9. Applicant's remark, filed on Dec. 03, 2008, further argues that the combination of Fink, Joyce, and Lee lacks a teaching or suggest of classifying data packets by determining whether the data packets includes content for real-time audio or video data streams, and provides the motivation for combining the cited prior art in merely impermissible hindsight fashion.

10. Applicant's remark has been fully considered, but found not persuasive based on the reasons below.

Response to Argument (1):

Examiner respectfully disagrees with Applicant's argument that Joyce does not disclose a firewall configured to forward the data packets of a second type to a virus scanning engine for testing and Fink does not cure this deficiency and Fink and Joyce do not teach or suggest the type of classification wherein the classifying comprises determining that data packets of the first type contain real time data as recited in Claims 4 and 58. First of all, Joyce specifically teaches the limitation of forwarding the data packets of the second type of a virus scanning engine for testing by disclosing that the packets with rating of good-

confidence or marginal-confidence (2nd type data packet) is sent to heuristic
stage (stage 44 disclosed in Joyce), which is a pre-trained stage that looks for
any anomalies including temporal attack signatures (scanning for virus-related
information) or packet modification (see lines 51-67, Col. 3 from Joyce). Joyce
further discloses the data packets can be of the first type (high-confidence rating)
and the data packets are packet stream that carries information for
communications (see lines 29-42 and 61-67, Col. 3 from Joyce). The packet
stream that carries information for communications, in this instance, would be
qualified as a type of real time data since claim limitation has not specifically
define what type of data is considered as real time. Thus, contrary to Applicant's
argument, the combination of Fink and Joyce still meets with the recited
limitations presented in the independent claims as well as the dependent claims
4 and 58.

Response to Argument (2):

In response to Applicant's argument that the combination of Fink, Joyce, and Lee
lacks a teaching or suggest of classifying data packets by determining whether
the data packets includes content for real-time audio or video data streams, and
provides the motivation for combining the cited prior art in merely impermissible
hindsight fashion, it must be recognized that any judgment on obviousness is in a
sense necessarily a reconstruction based upon hindsight reasoning. But so long
as it takes into account only knowledge which was within the level of ordinary

skill at the time the claimed invention was made, and does not include knowledge gleaned only from Applicant's disclosure, such a reconstruction is proper. See *In re McLaughlin*, 443 F.2d 1392, 170 USPQ 209 (CCPA 1971). Since the prior art by Joyce discloses the data packets are of first type or second type (whether type of data packets are rated with "high-confidence" or "good-confidence or marginal-confidence") and the prior art by Lee discloses the use of a firewall in associated with real-time communications (e.g., such as voice over internet protocol) (see lines 1-3 of abstract from Lee), the combination of the cited prior art has, contrary to Applicant's assertion, met with the recited limitations. Furthermore, since the cited prior art is related to firewall packet filtering and inspection rules that specify which type of packets are to be passed and which type are to be blocked (i.e., see liens 34-45, Col. 4 from Lee), the motivation to combine the cited prior art is to have the firewall disclosed in Lee utilized in a manner that is in association with real-time Internet application (see lines 7-8, Col. 1 in Lee). Such a system, as pointed out explicitly by Lee, provides an advantage in optimizing the processing speed through the use of the packet filter operating at the network layer (see lines 21-31, Col. 2 from Lee).

Based on the reasons set forth in the responses above, the rejections to the currently pending claims are to be maintained. Applicant is reminded that modification to clarify the independent claim limitations is necessary for further consideration.

Conclusion

11. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant

is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE

MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed

within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory

action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory

period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory

action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be

calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will

the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this

final action.

   i. Shanklin (U.S. Patent 6,578,147) disclose various embodiments of a

      method and system for detecting unauthorized signatures to or from a local

      network. Multiple sensors are connected at an internetworking device,

      which can be a router or a switch. The sensors operate in parallel and each

      receives a portion of traffic through the internetworking device, at a session-

      based level or at a lower (packet-based) level. Depending on the type of

      internetworking device (router or switch) the load balancing mechanism that

      distributes the packets can be internal or external to the internetworking

      device. Also depending on the level of packet distribution (session-based or

packet-based), the sensors share a network analyzer (if session-based) or both a network analyzer and a session analyzer (if packet-based).

12. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Yin-Chen Shaw whose telephone number is 571-272-8593. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:15 to 4:15 M-F.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Kambiz Zand can be reached on 571-272-4063. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Y.C. Shaw

Mar. 04, 2009

/Kambiz Zand/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2434